NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES.

TWICE SHAMROCK ESCAPES.

A HELPLESS LAUNCH AND A WILSON -- LINER MAKE SOME TROUBLE.

THE CREW ATTENTIVE TO WOMEN VISITORS

-AN ANCHORAGE IN SANDY HOOK BAY

-A FESTIVE SUNDAY.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Cup challenger, the Shamrock, attracted much attention at Tompkinsville vesterday, although the crowds were much less in number and size than they were when the Spanish warship Vizcaya made her visit to this habor prior to the Spanish war. The patrol on the Shamrock had business all day long. A young man with a freckled face, who said he belonged to a chowder party, succeeded in nearly getting on board. It was 6 o'clock, and the sailors on the yacht were not much more than talf awake, when they noted the near approach of their visitor.

"Here, get away from there!" yelled a Shamrock sailor. "You can't come aboard!"

"Why not?" asked Freckled Nose, innocently

"No one allowed on board." "Well, John Henry, I'm goin' ter make a feeble try," said Freckled Nose. And he did. He began to clamber aboard, when a muscular tar, who had been washing down the deck, grabbed him by the neck, boxed his ears and made him let go. That was the nearest any stranger came to getting aboard.

The ban of secrecy will not be removed till the latter part of the week-probably not till next week.

The Shamrock will be towed by the tug James A. Lawrence this morning at 8 o'clock to the shippard of the John N. Robins Company, in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. She will not be drydocked at once, however. The Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's big private yacht, will be drydocked first, and her bottom will be "broomed." She will be put in trim for the reception of her owner, who is expected with a party of friends on the Campania, which is due on Saturday of this week.

TWO VESSELS GET TOO NEAR.

The crew of the Shamrock chatted with women who were rowed out to the yacht, and presented them long stemmed clay pipes, which the women promised to decorate with green ribton and place in their homes. The saffors also pointed out the three pots of Irish shamrock which are on deck, and which are carefully tended and guarded. Many visitors begged for sprigs of the plants, but these were refused.

The sailors in the afternoon created much amusement and interest by climbing in turn to the top of the jury mast and plunging overboard. They would swim to the Erin and return. They kept this up for a couple of hours.

An accident to the challenger was narrowly averted in the afternoon. The Wilson Line steamship Salerno passed close to the Shamrock on her way up from Quarantine. The Salerno was bound in from Hull, and came in close that her passengers might see the challenger. The heavy swell caused the yacht to roll, and this started the jigger boom, which had been laid on the deck and not properly fastened, to rolling about. Only the alertness of the boatswain saved the Shamrock from dam-The boom had swung out toward the scuppers several times before the men he summoned to his aid fell on it and held it down. After that it was lashed fast,

The electric launch Spartan carried a party from Harlem to Tompkinsville. When close to the British yacht, and in such a position that the tideway would have dashed her against the Shamrock, the Spartan became powerless and began to drift down upon the challenger. She attained much headway and there was a call on the Shamrock to fend off the helpless boat. Before the impact took place the police patrol boats ran up and getting her nose against the Spartan pushed her out of the way. The Spartan was taken in tow by No. 5 and towed to the

Bechtel dock at Stapleton. Captain Hogarth boarded the steam tug James Lawrence in the afternoon and went down to Sandy Hook to pick out an anchorage for the Shamrock. It is intended that the Shamrock shall lie in the Sandy Hook bay after she has her racing rig set. It will be a better location, less public, and will afford a short trip out to sea to take practice spins that the crew

may keep in practice.

SAILORS SAY SHE'S LIKE THE METEOR. five as the owner of the boat. One of them said yesterday that the Shamrock was a fin keel boat, built much on the lines of Emperor William's Meteor There is nothing about her smooth deck to indicate that she carries a centreboard The Shamrock and the Erin and the tender Monowantuck, which carries the Shamrock's extra sails, were anchored close together about five hundred yards off the man-of-war landing pler at Tompkinsville yesterday. It was supposed to be a day of rest all around. It was something of a wash day for the Shamrock's men. Their freshly laundered clothing fluttered in the breeze on the halyards between the mainmast and jigger, and their only suggestion of appropriateness was that some people think that "cleanliness is next to godliness." About half of the crew took a swim from the side of the yacht The men are a muscular lot, and their brawn and quickness were commented on by the people in passing craft. Visitors there were galore. Lewis Nixon's houseboat Londoun, the Elaine, the William Fletcher, the George Starr, the Dolphin, a Clyde liner with her upper deck thronged with passengers, and numberless steam launches and rowboats almost without number visited the scene. When the George Starr passed between the Shamrock and the Erin a cornetist on the Starr played "God Save the Queen." A sailor on the Erin dipped the Union Jack in recognition of the compliment, and this same sailor was exceedingly angry because the colors on the Shamrock were not similarly dipped. The camera fiend was in his element, and the price of plates may go up a peg as the result of a lavish use of stock yesterday

MR. BARRIE ENTERTAINS ON THE ERIN.

ton's representatives on the Erin, had only a few callers Mr. Barrie was ill and under Dr. Mackay's orders to take a rest for fear of a breakdown, but his case cannot be alarming, as he went with Captain Matthews, Dr. Mackay and Chevalier de Martino, the marine artist, to spend the afternoon with Alexander Barrie at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge. The party returned at 5 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Bull, Mr. Connell, Alexander Barrie and a few other Crescent members, to the Erin, where

David Barrie was the host of the evening. Mr. Barrie showed a Tribune reporter over the Erin, which is regarded in England as one of

the most magnificent vessels affoat.

men in any country as I am here," said Mr. Barrie. "They have rare discretion, avoiding subjects which were better left untouched and in every way extending numberless courtesies. I wish to thank The Tribune for the excellent and forrect photographs of the Shamrock reproduced in The Tribune on last Sunday. They ROBBERY IN YONKERS.

JEWELS VALUED AT MORE THAN \$3,500 STOLEN FROM MRS. HERBERT ALDEN.

SECRECY REGARDING THE THEFT, WHICH OCCURRED AT THE TIME OF THE FIREMEN'S PARADE ON FRIDAY

-A PROMINENT CITIZEN SUSPECTED.

Yonkers did not escape from the crowd of visitors that witnessed the State firemen's parade on Friday without a robbery, as the police had given public and press to understand, but, on the contrary, a theft of a large amount, the second largest in the city's history, was committed. Warburton-ave., who lost diamonds and jewelry amounting to over \$3,500 in value. It was owing the negligence of servants that the thief or thieves had the opportunity which was taken advantage of. Mr. Alden, who is an engineer, with his wife and family left the house at noon ed the servants not to leave the premises. The latter disobeyed the order, and when the Aldens passing procession, and in their haste, according to their own story, failed to lock a side door of the house. When the Aldens returned, a couple of hours later, the servants were at work, having returned before them.

It was not until between 5 and 6 o'clock that Mrs. Alden went to her chamber. She noticed that her bureau had been disturbed, and then discovered that a tin box in which she kept the jewels was gone. With a shrick she informed the household of the disappearance of her gems, and a search was made through the house lest the box should by some mistake have been misplaced by Mrs. Alden. It was not found, and the police were then informed of the loss. The captain immediately went to the house with Detective Sergeant Vallely, of the New-York Central Office, the latter, with four other metropolitan detectives, having been assigned to duty in Yonkers during the convention week. A thorough investigation was made, in which all of the facts were learned. In answer to questions, it is said that Mrs. Alden gave some valuable information, which will probably lead to the arrest of a prominent Yonkers citizen. It is said that in answer to the question, "Whom

this man, which was at once accepted as a clew upon which to work.

An inventory of what the box contained was taken, the principal articles being a diamond brooch valued at \$2,500, a diamond crescent worth \$500, a gold hunting case watch which cost \$150, several rings and other trinkets worth about \$400. The servants in the house were questioned closely, but they gave no evidences of

can you recall that would know where the box was kept?" Mrs. Alden mentioned the name of

The police and Sergeant Vallely immediately set to work on the case. The utmost secrecy vimintained at Headquarters, for the reason is now stated, that it was feared the thief might, through publicity, gain time to cover his tracks. Night and day the authorities have been busy, and it is stated on excellent authorthat the work has been entirely satisfactory It is further stated that a warrant will proba be procured to-day for the arrest of the

It is asserted that the police are confident they have the right man in view, and they gue that he availed himself of an opportunity seize the jewelry when suspicion could be easily averted, for the reason that the authorities were on the lookout for visiting thieves during con-vention week. The man who is suspected has vention week. The man who is suspected has been financially embarrassed recently through failures in real estate speculations. He has been watched day and night, and all of his movements are noted. He is married and has a

FIRES IN THE NORTH WOODS.

THREATENING CONDITION, WHICH MAKES HEAVY RAINS HOURLY MORE NECESSARY.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 20 (Special) - The althe summer visitors and tourists, has resulted in slightest spark of fire may result in a conflagra-tion the extent of which it is impossible to pretinder, and the same condition prevails in respect fire once ...ndled creeps forward with great rapid ity, continually extending its boundaries in all di-rections, and in a remarkably short time covers such an area that the scattered population is un-

able to cope with it.

Of the recent fires the first appeared along the railway lines, and these have so rapidly increased only to the most dangerous and destructive. heavy timber and buildings. These original fires have done comparatively little actual damage, they were mostly in waste land, from which the timber had been removed; but within the last few timber had been removed; but within the last few days fires have started in the heavier forests, and here the results will depend almost entirely upon the weather. Heavy and continued rains are needed to check the fires, and even this will only retard the fire where it has worked its way deep into the leaf mould of the forests.

On the other hand, heavy winds would fan the present smouldering ground fires into a blaze that would carry it through the forests with uncontrollable rapidity, doing immense damage and endangering houses and towns which lay in the paths of the flames.

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The largest fire now raging is in the neighborhood of Bloomingdale station, and has already burned over a tract three filles long and a mile wide. Two hundred men have been engaged in fashing this fire, and it will probably be prevented from reaching any houses or valuable timber.

To the west of Saranac Lake another fire is burning, which has been reported as threatening the hotels on that side of the town, but this is only the talk of timid persons unacquainted with the locality, for, while heavy winds would cause great damage, there is little probability of the fire reaching the hotels. A large number of men are at work at this point.

the hotels. A large number of men are at work at this point.

The fires in the forests away from the railroads have resulted largely from the carelessness of hunters, but many are believed to be of incendiary origin. In these cases unfortunately sufficient legal vidence cannot be obtained to convict.

At present the fires are mostly confined to the undergrowth, and the only means of checking them is by smothering with earth in the clearings, but in the woods it is necessary to dig trenches down to the solid earth. In many cases several feet deep, this is impossible from lack of help in any considerable fire, and it is these cases that will require the winter's snows to entirely eradicate the last sparks.

sparks.

Numberless small fires are starting up daily in every section of the mountains, and although many of these burn themselves out without serious damage heavy and continued rains are becoming hourly more necessary to save the region from immense more necessary to save the region from immensional freparable injury.

OPORTO TO BE ISOLATED.

SANITARY CORDON TO BE DRAWN AROUND THE PORTUGUESE CITY.

Lisbon, Aug. 20.-The Sanitary Board has resolved to isolate Oporto, where the bubonic plague has broken out, with a sanitary cordon. Madrid, Aug. 20.-Three fresh cases of the bu-

bonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character. The Spanish Consul there will be prosecuted for failing to inform the Spanish Government of

It is estimated that already the commerce of

Oporto has suffered a loss of \$500,000. It is reported here that a case of the plague has developed at Figueira, Portugal, and there is a rumor of a death from the disease at Bar-

It is feared that the epidemic is spreading. Several quarantine stations have been estab-

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN PARIS. Paris, Aug. 20 .- An official decree authorizes the Pasteur Institute here to prepare a quantity

f anti-plague serum.

FARMING INTERESTS IN NEW-YORK STATE SUFFERING.

CROPS FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE-THE SITUATION IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Medina, N. Y., Aug. 20.-The worst drouth in many years is afflicting Orleans County and Western New-York. A six weeks' drouth in May and June was relieved by only slight showers. and it is now seven weeks since there has been rain of any consequence. For several weeks there have been no dews even, no moisture of any sort. Hay was less than one-half of a crop, wheat, oats and barley yielded far below the The victim is Mrs. Herbert Alden, of No. 147 average, and beans, corn and potatoes are almost ruined. The damage can scarcely be estimated. Cucumbers for the pickling factories are less than one-sixth of a crop, and wilt on the vines. Small fruits have dried up on the bushes, unripe. Apples are a small crop anyway, and the drouth is baking them on the trees. The on Friday to witness the parade. They instruct- quality promised to be extra fine, but the fruit will be ruined unless a rain comes. There has been no soaking rain since April. The woods were a safe distance away hurried out to see the and country are like tinder, and bushes and stubble are burning in many places.

Thus far forest fires have not been serious, but trous conflagrations in the big Tonawanda swamp district can be warded off only a little longer, although the rigorous efforts of the authorities have prevailed thus far. Streams and wells are drying up, and stock is suffering for water. There is a dangerous scarcity of water for fighting fire in many villages. Pastures are dried up, and in many instances farmers are feeding stock in barns, as though it were in winter. Orleans County has experienced nothing like this in many years.

ERIE COUNTY BARE AND BROWN. FARMERS AND MARKET GARDENERS WILL LOSE HEAVILY BY THE DROUTH.

Buffalo, Aug. 20 (Special).-The drouth which affects all of Erie and the whole or large portions of the adjoining counties is the most severe in years. No rain of consequence has fallen since the latter part of June, and the farmers and market gardeners will lose heavily. Wheat and hay largely escaped, but later crops and pasturage are in bad shape. Grass fields are brown and bare. Stock is also suffering from the scarcity of water. Many wells and springs never before known to fall have gone

An estimate of the damage cannot be made at this time, but it will be large. Fruit will be cut down one-third, and at least one thousand acres of tomatoes in the town of Hamburg alone will be practically ruined unless rain falls the Conewango Swamp and on the Cattaraugus Reservation forest fires started by locomotive sparks are raging, and cannot be extinguished owing to the peaty character of the soil, which is burning to a great depth, thus totally de-stroying timber.

Along the lake and river front results are not o severe, but in the interior corn and potatoes will not be half crops, and other late crops are on an equal footing.

DROUTH IN DAIRY SECTIONS. PASTURESS DRYING UP IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL NEW-YORK

N. Y., Aug. 20. Severe drouth is prevailing broughout Central and Northern New-York, causing immense loss to dairying interests. Pastures are practically burned up and forest fires are doing a vast amount of damage. Counties in this section are among the heaviest shippers of milk for the litan supply, which has already felt the effect of the dry season. Receipts of milk at milk staions on the Lackawanna and the Ogdensburg roads have fallen off greatly in the last few days. Farm ers are now compelled to use feed for cattle which they do not ordinarily consume until later. The water supply is slowly being exhausted. Farmers is very seriously affected and many canning industries have suffered a severe now. Less than half fit to use for canning purposes, and there will be

Not only are crops being ruined, but meadow lands, pastures and fences are being destroyed by grass fires. The crop of late potatoes is about ruined. The milk supply for dairies and cheese factories is being cut short. These conditions will have a tendency to increase both the price of butter and cheese, besides reducing the output of the dairies and factories. Buckwheat and late fall wheat are suffering, as well as oats.

Rain in great abundance is needed, and it is already too late to prevent an enormous loss.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY AFFLICTED. PISH PERISHING BY THOUSANDS FOREST FIRES

Olean, N. Y., Aug. 20 (Special).-Cattaraugus ounty is suffering severely from a prolonged drouth, which is damaging to crops, especially the potato crop, and to garden products. In the northern and western part of the county there has not been a drop of rain for five weeks. Farmers are experiencing difficulty in providing water for their

In some of the larger streams, which are not the vicinity of Olean and also in the western part the county forest fires are raging. Two Mile Valley, near this city, is being fire swept, and last night field fires menaced the buildings in the out-

In the vicinity of Ashford and all along the line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rai;road fires are burning and much timber is being desoon comes farmers will have to feed stock,

DISTRESS IN WYOMING COUNTY. HEAVY RAINFALL SINCE MAY 24-CROPS IN EAD CONDITION.

Warsaw, N. Y., Aug. 20 (Special) .- "There has been no heavy rainfall since May 24 in Wyoming County," said a farmer to-day, consulting his memorandum, "but there were heavy showers July 5 and one light rain later, which only served as a temporary relief." The oldest inhabitant, Allen

The highways are a thick bed of powder, render ing cross country wheeling only possible in a cloud of dust. Farmers riding in their sulky ploughs are enveloped in the flying particles of earth. There is a haze of smoke caused by the burning of grass. fences, brushwood, and in many places oats, barley and standing crops, which burn like chaff. The to whip out the fires, and some succeeded with the plough in stopping the spread of the flames. Springs, brooks and wells are dried up which never patrons to see that their horses get water. Farmers are feeding their dairy stock winter food, as the pasture land is burned down. The leaves on trees quite generally hang wilted and are eaten off as high as the stock can reach. Farmers at many points are driving stock one and two miles to rivers and creeks, returning with wagons loaded with

nents have fallen off one-half in their productions. The water supply in Castile, Attica and other villages is short and any waste by sprinkling lawns or running faucets is probibited. Warsaw, with its new city system and four large reservoirs, is still blessed with a sufficiency. Few of the standing crops will amount to anything if the drouth contincrops will amount to anything if the drouth continues. William Bristol says that with immediate rain, oats will make 75 per cent of an average crop. Field corn has not eared well and will be 75 per cent; barley, 80 per cent; buckwheat is an uncertainty, but will soon be blasted without rain. The potato crop, an important crop here, is suffering materially, early ones being a light yield and late tubers in some bills indicating almost a failure. Beans were extensively planted and promised remarkably well six weeks ago, but are now prematurely yellow and will be a half crop.

Wheat exceeds expectations after threshing. say

WORST DROUTH IN YEARS. 68 per cent, and hay is of high quality, but not an heavy as last year. Fruit has begun to fall on account of the dry season, especially the pears.

THE RAMAPO WATER PLOT

ITS GIGANTIC IMPUDENCE HAS AROUSED THE PEOPLE THOROUGHLY.

CONTROLLER FORCED TO START AN IN-VESTIGATION INTO CONDITIONS WHICH AN HONEST CONTRACTOR WOULD

WILLINGLY DISCLOSE. The cool proposition of a paper company that this city should change its whole policy of water supply for its benefit, should furnish it with capital enough to set up in business, and should could get it through its own aqueduct system, has aroused such a hurricane of public protest that the figureheads who are pushing the proposed Ramspo Water Company steal would surely be inclined to drop the whole matter, for the pres ent, anyway, were it not that they evidently have orders from some one who can "break" them !! they do not obey to keep up a boil front and close the deal, if possible. In connection with this, con siderable comment has been aroused by the fact that neither Croker nor Mayor Van Wyck has expressed the slightest disapproval of the proposition which so nearly passed the Board of Public Im-provements last Wednesday-to pay this company, without visible assets, \$200,000,000 in the next forty years for supplying the city with 200,000,000 gallons

The investigation of the Ramapo company and the Ramapo watershed, which the Controller has been forced to undertake, for lack of any information offered by the company or its backers, is expected to show, among other things, that it would a distributing system for the 200,000,000 gallons of water a day which the company proposes to dethe Yonkers line, that this would call for an outlay of about \$70,000,000, that for about \$50,000,city could take up all the watershed options which the company professes to hold, and for less than \$100,000,000 could construct the necessary distribute throughout the city all the additional water it will need for the next forty

COSTLY CONSEQUENCES.

Another strong argument against this job is the belief of engineers that the water mains now laid in the city are not strong enough to resist a pressure such as would result from the delivery of the Ramapo water at the elevation promised by the company. The promise of an elevation of three hundred feet is probably clusive, but if it were made good, some engineers declare, not only the mains under the streets, but the water pipes in almost every house in the city would be burst by the pressure, and would have to be replaced by heavier ones. This would add an immense sum to the cost of such a deal, for the taxpayers.

Now that public attention has been directed as never before to the extraordinary nature, liberality of the powers which the Legislature granted to the Ramapo Water Company for nothing, envy of its luck has naturally been excited many quarters. The Controller is reported to be among those who regard the company's charter with jealousy-not a personal, but an official jeal-ousy-and he is quoted as saying that he will have a bill prepared for the next Legislature which will give this city similar powers to condemn lands for a needed water supply. Mr. Coler is also preparing to make a legal attack upon the company, and if the Board of Public Improvements seems likely to push the nefarious job through, in spite of all the public protest against it, an injunc may be applied for to prevent it, on grounds of

President Grout of Brooklyn Borough, who is in rept, has been asked by cable to time to attend the next meeting of the Board. He is confidently expected to vote against the scheme and if it is held that borough presidents can vote on the subject at all his ballot may defeat the project, since the last vote stood 6 to 6. Mayor, however, has a vote if he chooses to attend the meeting. How he looks on the steal is prob-

ONCE ASKED LOWER RATES.

The effrontery of the schemers who are behind the proposed robbery is thrown into strong relief by the discovery of the fact that the Ramapo formed up into a compact holy. r Company offered in 1884 to supply the with water at the rate of \$33.90 for a million gallons. Now it wants \$10. It proposed at that time to give a bond of \$250.000 as security for the fulliment of its contract. Now it offers a bond of only \$100.000, although its proposed undertaking in 1884 was only one-fourth as large as that which it now offers to perform. Its proposal was laid before the Sinking Fund Commissioners, investigated, and rejected. Recorder Smyth was one of the investigators. Their report to the Board showed that the company had no property, only options on Ramapo watershed farms. The company then, as now, proposed only to deliver the water at the Yonkers city line, leaving the city to distribute it.

Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, was applied to for an estimate of what it would cost to install the increased distributing plant which would thus be made necessary, and he figured it at \$10,500.000. On these and other grounds the proposal was rejected, although the company in its eagerness to secure the contract offered to take even less than \$33.90 a million gallons. Just how low it was willing to reduce the price was not ascertained, but it goes to show that the price asked now is sheer extortion. with water at the rate of \$53.90 for a million

WATER BONDS AND DEBT LIMIT.

The subject of whether the city is in a financial ondition just now to incur a new item of indebtedness sufficiently large to purchase an additional watershed and install in connection therewith a new dam and aqueduct system, should Mr. Coler's investigation result in showing that an increased water supply is really necessary for the city's demands in the near future, is a somewhat intricate one. Article VIII, Section 16, of the State Constitution, tells for what subjects and under what conditions cities shall not make appropriations of money. It also sets a limit to the indebtedness which a city may incur, the limit being not to exceed 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of the real estate last subjected to taxation. There are

Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water, but the term of the bonds issued to provide this supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of the city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted. Whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as those of the cunty, the power of the county to become indebted shall cease. But the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as a part of the city debt.

By the section the city has a right to issue exceptions allowed. Here is one:

By the section the city has a right to issue water bonds to any extent. But there are condi-tions and restrictions. The time must be for not longer than twenty years. Every year, onetwentleth of what the sum of the principal and the interest of the bonds will be at their maturity must be raised, and the amount of the whole issue, when ordered, must be charged against the power of the city or county to incur indebtedness.

HAFFEN SAYS HE'S AGAINST IT. DECLARES THAT HE VOTED FOR DELAY

AND CONSIDERATION. Louis F. Haffen, president of the Borough of The Bronx, who with other members of the Board of Bronx, who with other members of the Board of Public Improvements has been criticised in connection with the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company, returned to the city last evening from his vacation. When asked if he had anything to say in regard to the contract he said. "I have just got in from a few days in the mountains. I am surprised at the bold assertions of some of our New-York newspapers. I did not vote for the Ramapo scheme. On the contrary, I voted for a two weeks delay for consideration and report upon the proposition for an additional water supply for New-York City. No vote was taken upon the question of a contract.

"When the time arrives for me to cast my vote it will be cast honestly and conscientiously in the city's best interest. I favor municipal ownership of the city's water supply."

the city's water supply

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York daily at 4:00 P. M. Stops at Garrison, Pishkill, Poughkeepste, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, etc. Dining, Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.— Advi.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS THAT RECALLED THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

PILLAGE AND SACRILEGE AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH

A mob of Anarchists and Socialists, inflamed by revolutionary harangues, attacked a number of churches in Paris.

The Church of St. Joseph was broken into and the interior wrecked in a mad outburst of sacrilegious fury.

The rioting was suppressed by the police and Republican Guards only after fierce fighting.

of most serious disturbances, recalling some peal of the "Journal du Peuple" and "La Petite République" groups of Anarchists and Socialists gathered about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de la République. The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorder

Sebastien Faure and Faberot, well known revolutionary Anarchists, were the ringleaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the centre of the Place de la République, addressed the crowd. Among other things, he said that the Anarchists should be masters of the streets.

The police then interfered and dislodged Faur and Faberot, making three arrests

The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Herri d'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation. The police broke through the column, and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired, and M. Goullier, Commissary of Police, was stabbed twice with a knife.

POLICE IN MOMENTARY CONFUSION.

sion. The mob reassembled and ran toward the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current, and fresh flerce fighting occurred, three constables being

Faure and D'Horr jumped into a passing streetcar that was going to the Place de la République, and the car driver on arriving there gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other Ararchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eau Barracks. Only on D'Horr were found any firearms.

In the mean time, the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la République, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way. Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved toward the Church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows.

ATTACK ON THE CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH

Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of the the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was outer gates, but these were soon forced with

According to the first account, the wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars, fonts and pictures were rent; candlesticks, ornaments and made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Then, while raucous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled

CRUCIFIX THROWN IN THE FLAMES.

Virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also.

ured by the Anarchists, escaped and called the arrived with many constables. They were compelled to fall back in order to form up into a line of defence, as the Anarchists attacked

At length the officers began to gain the mastery. A score of Anarchists took refuge in an in the belfry and fiercely defended themselves Guards, but finally they were dislodged.

a police station, searched and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks and knives.

SET FIRE TO THE PULPIT.

When the police entered the church the Aninterior of the edifice was a complete wreck. Several valuable old pictures that can never be

After the mob had been driven away Abbé

Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the Sacrament and replaced them in the ciborium. As he did so he was heard bitterly

The people living in the houses near by extinguished the bonfire

Paris, Aug. 20 (midnight).-Since 8 o'clock the demonstrators, as far as Gare de l'Este, have been repeatedly driven back by police charges, the crowd crying, "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive la The police also dispersed a crowd of gamins

who were burning bundles of newspapers. About 10 o'clock disorders occurred on the

Boulevard de Magenta and the Boulevard de once garages!"

Paris, Aug. 20 .- Paris was to-day the scene | Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

> Two newspaper klosks were burned, and several arrests were made in connection therewith Besides St. Joseph's Church, two cafés were

PRICE THREE CENTS.

An attempt was made to fire the choir of St Joseph's with petroleum, and the firemen were called in to quench the flames.

Several parishoners were severely mauled in their efforts to defend the church from sacrilege. The church is situated in the poorest quarter of the city. No disorders of any kind occurred in the fashionable districts, whose streets were almost deserted.

QUIET RESTORED AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Paris Aug. 21 (1 A. M.).-Up to the present nour fifty-six persons have been reported injured, including several policemen. No one, so far as known was injured by firearms. Nearly all were A body of rioters who had taken refuge in the courtyard of the Gare de l'Est, was expelled

by the police, who made tweenty-five arrests. At a late hour twenty thousand people were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chabrol. They were kept constantly moving by the Republican Guards, who made a remarkable display of

Large bodies of police were constantly oper ating in and around the Rue de Chabrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest

In the collisions between the Anarchists and Guerinites the scuffling was serious, and three companies of the Republican Guards charged the contestants, several persons being injured. Fifty or sixty policemen were seen striking

wildly at every person within reach in the

Boulevard de Magenta. A lad was knocked

down while trying to rise, and a policeman literally jumped on him. According to some accounts, paving stones

vere torn up and used as missiles.

SWORDS AGAINST PAVING STONES. In the Avenue de Taillebourg there was flerce conflict. The police had to draw their swords against the Anarchists, who assailed them with stones. Four policemen were wounded, two so seriously that they had to be

taken to the hospital. A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstra-

It is much to be feared that yesterday's scenes were due to the weakness the Government has displayed over the Guerin affair. The Government's toleration and desire to avoid It appears that the Anarchist demonstration

was decided upon at a meeting held Saturday night. The "Journal du Peuple," edited by Sebastian Faure, published a manifesto denouncing the military party, the Anti-Semites, the Monarchists and the priests, and urging its sup-

"Should Dreyfus be convicted," said the manifesto, "It will be the triumph of bandits. Should he be acquitted, the military section will be in

The paper called on all Anarchists to demonstrate against the priests and Jesuits.

SINGING THE "CARMAGNOLE." cast, and the result was that the Anarchists flocked into the streets, singing the "Carmagnole" and crying "A bas Rochefort!" "A bas

Drumont!" and "A bas Guérin!" The Guerin affair is becoming a complete

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY HURT. The Prefecture of Police gives the following

Three hundred and eighty persons were injured. Three hundred and sixty were taken to the Lariboisiere and St. Louis hospitals. Fiftynine police agents were wounded, besides Commissaires Goulier and Domsimone. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested, of whom eighty are detained in custody.

SIEGE OF GUERIN CONTINUES.

POLICE STILL AROUND THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE ANTI-SEMITE LEADER

Paris, Aug. 20 (Midnight).-There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chabrol, where M. Jules Guérin and his anti-Semite companions are intrenched in a state of slege against the police, who have orders for

Paris, Aug. 21 (1 a. m.). -Shortly after midnight noisy crowds began demonstrating in the Rue de Chabrol, but they were soon dispersed

by the police.

A leg of mutton and other provisions having been thrown from a house opposite, and having fallen into the street, they were seized by the police. M. Guerin, enraged at the loss of his Sunday dinner, flung the window open and shook his fist, exclaiming:

"If a single one of my men should complain of hunger, I will blow Lepine's (Prefect of Police) head off the first time he passes through this "You policemen who have the misfortune to

serve a band of scoundrels ought to let things go. You can't allow us to die of hunger. Ah, Bon Dieu! But we shall resist. Send us up what our friends have thrown us or fire on us at